



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|

09/819,492

03/28/2001

Fu-Hua Liu

Inno 4

3749

7590

01/11/2005

Timothy P. O'Hagan  
PO Box 1054  
Portsmouth, NH 03802

EXAMINER

HAN, CLEMENCE S

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2665

DATE MAILED: 01/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

|                              |                 |                            |  |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|
| <b>Office Action Summary</b> | Application No. | Applicant(s) <sup>AK</sup> |  |
|                              | 09/819,492      | LIU ET AL.                 |  |
|                              | Examiner        | Art Unit                   |  |
|                              | Clemence Han    | 2665                       |  |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 March 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-62 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 27,28,37 and 38 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,11,12,19,20,29,30,39,40,47,48,55 and 56 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 3-10,13-18,21-26,31-36,41-46,49-54 and 57-62 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 June 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)               | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/31/02, 9/13/02</u>  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Drawings***

1. Figure 1 and 2 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.121(d)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

### ***Claim Objections***

2. Claim 11 and 39 are objected to because of the following informalities: There is an extra "the" between "source port number and "from the media datagram" in the step (c) and (d), respectively. Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

4. Claim 1, 2, 11, 12, 19, 20, 29, 30, 39, 40, 47, 48, 55 and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Tsuruoka (US 6,101,189).

Regarding to claim 1, Tsuruoka teaches a method of audio communication between a first and a second telephony client, the method comprising: a) establishing a call signaling connection between the first telephony client located on a private network and the second telephony client on the Internet (Column 5 Line 45-57); b) utilizing the call signaling connection to provide to the first telephony client an IP address and port number of the second telephony client for receipt of media datagrams from the first telephony client (Column 6 Line 33-39); c) sending a plurality of media datagrams from the first telephony client to the second telephony client utilizing the IP address and port number of the second telephony client for receipt of media datagrams as the destination address and destination port number for each media datagram (Column 6 Line 8-18); d) extracting a source IP address and source port number from at least one of the media datagrams received by the second telephony client (Column 6 Line 28-29); and e) sending at least one media datagram from the second telephony client to the first telephony client utilizing the extracted IP address and extracted port number

as the destination address and port number for the at least one media datagram (Column 6 Line 39-43).

Regarding to claim 2, Tsuruoka teaches utilizing the IP address and port number of the second telephony client for receipt of media datagrams as the source address and source port number for the at least one media datagram sent from the second telephony client to the first telephony client (Column 6 Line 33-43).

Regarding to claim 11, Tsuruoka teaches a method of audio communication between a first and a second telephony client, the method comprising: a) communicating from the second telephony client to the first telephony client an IP address and port number of the second telephony client for receipt of media datagrams from the first telephony client (Column 6 Line 33-39); b) sending a media datagram from the first telephony client to the second telephony client utilizing the IP address and port number for receipt of media datagrams as the destination IP address and destination port number for the media datagram (Column 6 Line 8-18); c) extracting the source IP address and source port number from the media datagram (Column 6 Line 28-29); and d) sending a media datagram from the second telephony client to the first telephony client utilizing the extracted IP address and extracted port number as the destination address and port number (Column 6 Line 39-43).

Regarding to claim 12, Tsuruoka teaches utilizing the IP address and port number of the second telephony client for receipt of media datagrams from the first telephony client as the source address and source port number for the media datagram sent from the second telephony client to the first telephony client (Column 6 Line 33-43).

Regarding to claim 19, Tsuruoka teaches a method of communicating audio data with a remote telephony client, the method comprising: a) establishing a port number for receipt of media datagrams from the remote telephony client and communicating such port number to the remote telephony client (Column 6 Line 33-39); b) receiving a media datagram from the remote telephony client on the established port number (Column 6 Line 8-18); c) extracting the source IP address and source port number from the received media datagram (Column 6 Line 28-29); and d) sending a media datagram to the remote telephony client utilizing the extracted source IP address and source port number as the destination IP address and destination port number of the media datagram sent to the remote telephony client (Column 6 Line 39-43).

Regarding to claim 20, Tsuruoka teaches utilizing the port number established for receipt of media datagrams from the remote telephony client as the

source port number for sending media datagrams to the remote telephony client (Column 6 Line 33-43).

Regarding to claim 29, Tsuruoka teaches a telephony client comprising: a) a network interface circuit for sending media datagrams to a remote telephony client and for receiving media datagrams from the remote telephony client (Column 5 Line 7-9); b) an audio interface system for converting a media datagram received from the remote telephony client to analog audio data for driving a speaker and for converting analog audio data from a microphone to a media datagram for sending to the remote telephony client (I/O in Figure 3); c) a datagram generation module providing a destination IP address and port number for sending the media datagram to the remote telephony client (Column 6 Line 33-39), the datagram generation module operating to extract the source IP address and source port number from the media datagram received from the remote telephony client (Column 6 Line 28-29) and provide the extracted IP address and port number as the destination IP address and port number for sending the media datagram to the remote telephony client (Column 6 Line 39-43).

Regarding to claim 30, Tsuruoka teaches the datagram generation module further provides a source port number for sending the media datagram to the remote telephony client, the source port number being the same port number on

which media datagram is received from the remote telephony client (Column 6 Line 33-43).

Regarding to claim 39, Tsuruoka teaches a method of audio communication between a first and a second telephony client, the method comprising: a) communicating from the second telephony client to the first telephony client an IP address and port number of the second telephony client for receipt of media datagrams from the first telephony client (Column 6 Line 33-39); b) communicating from the first telephony client to the second telephony client an IP address and port number of the first telephony client for receipt of media datagrams from the second telephony client (Column 5 Line 45-57); c) sending a media datagram from the first telephony client to the second telephony client utilizing the IP address and port number for receipt of media datagrams by the second telephony client as the destination IP address and destination port number for the media datagram (Column 6 Line 8-18); d) extracting the source IP address and source port number the from the media datagram (Column 6 Line 28-29); e) sending a media datagram from the second telephony client to the first telephony client utilizing the IP address and port number communicated from the first telephony client to the second telephony client for receipt of media datagrams as the destination IP address and port number if the extracted source IP address and



the IP address communicated from the first telephony client to the second telephony client are the same (Column 6 Line 39-43); and f) sending a media datagram from the second telephony client to the first telephony client utilizing the extracted IP address and extracted port number as the destination address and port number if the extracted source IP address and the IP address communicated from the first telephony client to the second telephony client are not the same (Column 6 Line 39-43).

Regarding to claim 40, Tsuruoka teaches utilizing the IP address and port number of the second telephony client for receipt of media datagrams from the first telephony client as the source address and source port number for the media datagram sent from the second telephony client to the first telephony client (Column 6 Line 33-43).

Regarding to claim 47, Tsuruoka teaches a method of communicating audio data with a remote telephony client, the method comprising: a) establishing a port number for receipt of media datagrams from the remote telephony client and communicating such port number to the remote telephony client (Column 6 Line 33-39); b) receiving from the remote telephony client identification of an IP address and port number established by the remote telephony client for receipt of media datagrams (Column 6 Line 33-39); c) receiving a media datagram from the

remote telephony client on the established port number (Column 6 Line 8-18); d) extracting the source IP address and source port number from the received media datagram (Column 6 Line 28-29); e) sending a media datagram to the remote telephony client utilizing the IP address and port number identified by the remote telephony client as the destination IP address and destination port number of the media datagram sent to the remote telephony client if the extracted source IP address matches the identified IP address (Column 6 Line 39-43); and f) sending a media datagram to the remote telephony client utilizing the extracted source IP address and source port number as the destination IP address and, destination port number of the media datagram sent to the remote telephony client if the extracted source IP address does not match the identified IP address (Column 6 Line 39-43).

Regarding to claim 48, Tsuruoka teaches utilizing the port number established for receipt of media datagrams from the remote telephony client as the source port number for sending media datagrams to the remote telephony client (Column 6 Line 33-43).

Regarding to claim 55, Tsuruoka teaches a telephony client comprising: a) a network interface circuit for sending media datagrams to a remote telephony client and for receiving media datagrams from the remote telephony client (Column 5 Line 7-9); b) an audio interface system for converting a media datagram received

from the remote telephony client to analog audio data for driving a speaker and for converting analog audio data from a microphone to a media datagram for sending to the remote telephony client (I/O in Figure 3); c) a datagram generation module providing a destination IP address and port number for sending the media datagram to the remote telephony client (Column 6 Line 33-39), the datagram generation module operating to: i) extract the source IP address and source port number from the media datagram received from the remote telephony client (Column 6 Line 28-29), ii) provide the extracted IP address and port number as the destination IP address and port number for sending the media datagram to the remote telephony client if the extracted IP address does not match an IP address established by the remote telephony client for receipt of media datagrams (Column 6 Line 39-43); and iii) provide the IP address and a port number established by the remote telephony client for receipt of media datagrams if the extracted IP address matches the IP address established by the remote telephony client for receipt of media datagrams (Column 6 Line 39-43).

Regarding to claim 56, Tsuruoka teaches the datagram generation module further provides a source port number for sending the media datagram to the remote telephony client, the source port number being the same port number on

which the media datagram is received from the remote telephony client (Column 6 Line 33-43).

***Allowable Subject Matter***

5. Claim 27, 28, 37 and 38 are allowed.
6. Claim 3-10, 13-18, 21-26, 31-36, 41-46, 49-54 and 57-62 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

***Conclusion***

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following patents are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to the invention in general.

U.S. Patent 6,157,950 to Krishnan

U.S. Patent 6,353,614 to Borella et al.

U.S. Patent 6,480,508 to Mwikalo et al.

U.S. Patent 6,563,824 to Bhatia et al.

U.S. Patent 6,779,039 to Bommareddy et al.

U.S. Patent 6,822,943 to Mantin

U.S. Patent 6,822,957 to Schuster et al.

U.S. Pub. 2002/0038339 to Xu

U.S. Pub. 2002/0101859 to Maclean

U.S. Pub. 2002/0116532 to Berg

U.S. Pub. 2003/0165136 to Cornelius

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Clemence Han whose telephone number is (571) 272-3158. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7 - 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

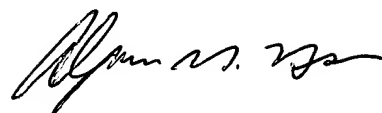
Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Application/Control Number: 09/819,492  
Art Unit: 2665

Page 13



Clemence Han  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2665



ALPUS H. HSU  
PRIMARY EXAMINER